USSN 10/705,432 Final Rejected dated 2 March 2006 Amendment with RCE filed 28 July 2006

Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel claims 9, 15 and 16.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application: Listing of Claims:

1-16. (canceled)

- 17. (previously amended) An *in vitro* method of directing a targeting vector to a specific chromosomal location within a genome of a mouse embryonic stem (ES) cell, comprising introducing into the cell a targeting vector, wherein the targeting vector comprises a drug resistance gene under control of a ubiquitin promoter and homology arms directing the targeting vector to a specific chromosomal location.
- 18. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is the ubiquitin C promoter.
- 19. (previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is a human, mouse, rat, or bacterial ubiquitin promoter.
- 20. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the drug resistance gene encodes one of neomycin phosphotransferase, hygromycin phosphotransferase, or puromycin acetyl transferase.
- 21. (currently amended) A targeting vector comprising a drug resistance gene under control of a ubiquitin promoter <u>and homology arms directing the targeting vector to a specific chromosomal location</u>.
- 22. (previously presented) The targeting vector of claim 21, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is the ubiquitin C promoter.
- 23. (previously presented) The targeting vector of claim 22, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is a human, mouse, rat, or bacterial ubiquitin promoter.
- 24. (previously presented) The targeting vector of claim 21, wherein the drug resistance gene encodes one of neomycin phosphotransferase, hygromycin phosphotransferase, or puromycin

USSN 10/705,432 Final Rejected dated 2 March 2006 Amendment with RCE filed 28 July 2006

acetyl transferase.

- 25. (new) An *in vitro* method of increasing targeting frequency in mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells, comprising introducing into a mouse ES cell a targeting vector, wherein the targeting vector comprises a drug resistance gene under control of a ubiquitin promoter, and homology arms directing the targeting vector to a specific chromosomal location.
- 26. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is the ubiquitin C promoter.
- 27. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is a human, mouse, rat, or bacterial ubiquitin promoter.
- 28. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the drug resistance gene encodes one of neomycin phosphotransferase, hygromycin phosphotransferase, or puromycin acetyl transferase.
- 29. (new) An *in vitro* method of increasing the number of mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells correctly targeted with a targeting vector, comprising introducing into a mouse ES cell a targeting vector, wherein the targeting vector comprises a drug resistance gene under control of a ubiquitin promoter, and homology arms directing the targeting vector to a specific chromosomal location.
- 30. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is the ubiquitin C promoter.
- 31. (new) The method of claim 30, wherein the ubiquitin promoter is a human, mouse, rat, or bacterial ubiquitin promoter.
- 32. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the drug resistance gene encodes one of neomycin phosphotransferase, hygromycin phosphotransferase, or puromycin acetyl transferase.